Appendix A: Clean Version of the Replacement Paragraph

1. Page 2, first paragraph:

Placental bikunin, a novel human serine protease inhibitor containing two Kunitz-like domains, has been cloned and expressed (Delaria et al., J. Biol. Chem. 272(18): 12209-12214, 1997). Characterization studies showed that truncated placental bikunin is a potent inhibitor of kallikrein and plasmin. The sequence of truncated placental bikunin is shown in Figure 2. The protease inhibitory function of bikunin suggests that placental bikunin has important therapeutic application for the treatment of a variety of disorders including prevention of disseminated intravascular coagulation, reduction of blood loss during surgery, reduction of brain edema following vascular injury, and blockage of tumor growth and invasiveness (Marlor et al., J. Biol. Chem. 272(18): 12202-12208, 1997). An unexpected observation was made recently that placental bikunin was able to increase airway surface liquid osmolarity and mucociliary transport in animal models (U.S. Patent Application No. 09/441,966, filed November 17, 1999, entitled "Method for Accelerating the Rate of Mucociliary Clearance"). Thus there is a need to produce placental bikunin in large quantities.

Appendix B: Clean Version of the Pending Claims

D 2

2. (Twice Amended) An isolated mammalian glycosylated bikunin, wherein the glycosylated bikunin is a placental bikunin and comprises at least one sialic acid residue.

6. The glycosylated bikunin of claim 2 wherein the glycosylated bikunin comprises at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated bikunin via an alpha-(2,3) linkage.

7. The glycosylated bikunin of claim 2 wherein the glycosylated bikunin comprises at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated bikunin via an alpha-(2,6) linkage.

8. The glycosylated bikunin of claim 2 wherein the glycosylated bikunin comprises at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated bikunin via an alpha-(2,3) linkage and at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated bikunin via an alpha-(2,6) linkage.

9. The glycosylated bikunin of claim 2 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

D 3

15. (Twice Amended) An isolated mammalian glycosylated monokunin, wherein the glycosylated monokunin is a placental monokunin and comprises at least one sialic acid residue.

18. The glycosylated monokunin of claim 15 wherein the glycosylated monokunin comprises at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated monokunin via an alpha-(2,3) linkage.

19. The glycosylated monokunin of claim 15 wherein the glycosylated monokunin comprises at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated monokunin via an alpha-(2,6) linkage.

20. The glycosylated monokunin of claim 15 wherein the glycosylated monokunin comprises at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated monokunin via an alpha-(2,3) linkage and at least one sialic acid residue bonded within the glycosylated monokunin via an alpha-(2,6) linkage.

21. The glycosylated monokunin of claim 15 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25. The glycosylated bikunin of claim 2, wherein the glycosylated bikunin comprises at least one N-acetylneuraminic acid residue.

26. The glycosylated monokunin of claim 15, wherein the glycosylated monokunin comprises at least one N-acetylneuraminic acid residue.